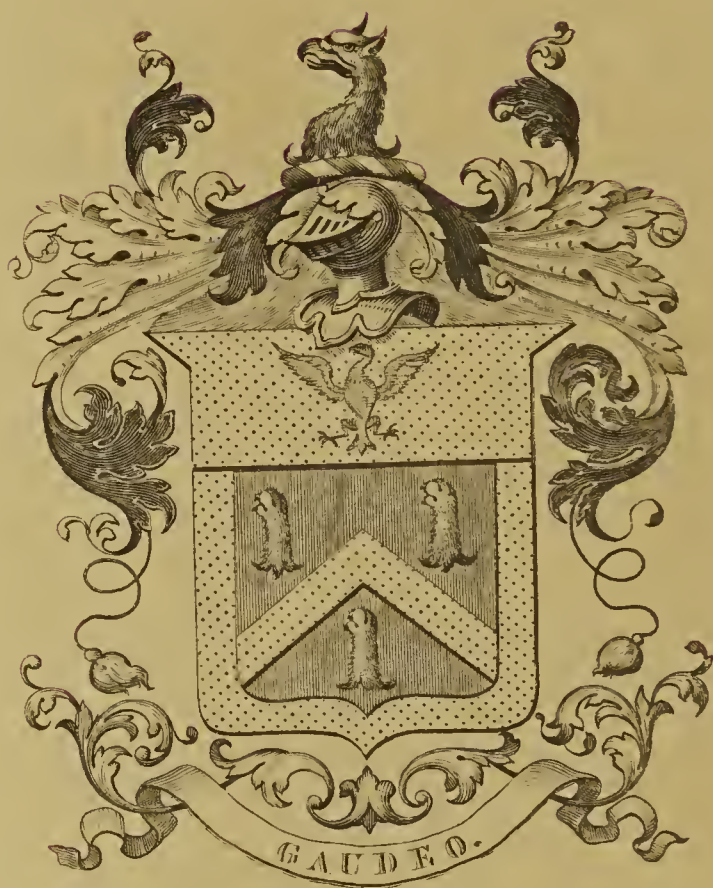


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John Carter Brown.

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A
P L A N
OF THE
S I E G E
OF THE
HAVANA, &c.
WITH
An Authentic JOURNAL.

Price One Shilling and Sixpence.

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1850

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HAVANA

1850

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1850

Book 104

An Authentic
JOURNAL
OF THE
SIEGE
OF THE
HAVANA.

By an OFFICER.

To which is prefixed,
A PLAN of the SIEGE of the HAVANA,
Shewing the LANDING, ENCAMPMENTS, AP-
PROACHES, and BATTERIES of the *English*
Army. With the Attacks and Stations of the
FLEET.

LONDON:

Printed for T. JEFFERYS, at *Charing-Cross*;
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REJO

A PLAN of the SIEGE of the HAVANA,
Drawn by an OFFICER on the Spot. 1762.



A
JOURNAL
OF THE
SIEGE
OF THE
HAVANA.

May 27th, 1762.

THE fleet under the command of Sir
GEORGE POCOCK Knight of the
Bath, Admiral of the Blue, &c.
consisting of nineteen ships of the line,
about 18 frigates, sloops, bomb-vessels, with
near 150 transports, having on board about
10,000 troops under the command of the
Earl of Albemarle Lieutenant General, &c.

B

These

WILLIAM CASTER BOOKS

These left Cape Nicolas on the north-west of Hispaniola this day. — The plan being settled, and all orders distributed for the sailing of this great fleet in seven divisions, through the old streights of the Bahama; an undertaking far superior to any thing we know of in our times, or read of in the past, as few ships care to go through this passage at any time, much less such a fleet, destitute of pilots that professed any knowledge of it, and almost of any information of the passage that could be relied on. Yet the Admiral feeling the importance of the time, this passage would save, and animated by a zeal for the service of his King and country, persued his plan with that cheerfulness, coolness, and intrepidity which is peculiar to himself, and with which he has ever successfully executed every commission committed to his trust; frigates, smaller vessels, and even the great ship's boats were sent a-head, and so distributed on both shores

shores, with such proper and well adapted signals for day and night, that not only reconciled every one to the dangers and risk of so hazardous an undertaking, but almost ensured our success. We were often in sight of the keys or shoals on each side.

June 2d.

The Alarm frigate chased, and in sight of the fleet took a Spanish frigate of 24 Guns, called the Thetis, and a smaller vessel of 18 guns: both engaged him for near half an hour. A brig and a schooner were also taken that were of their company, and had sailed from the Havana ten days before for timber for the King, from a small port on the coast.—By these we learned the state of security the Havana was in, the Spaniards not even knowing of the declaration of war, and we also learned that 14 sail of men-of-war of the line lay there, some of which were ready for the sea.

June

June 5th and 6th.

The 5th we found we were clear of the Streights, and the 6th were off the *Puerto de Terrara*, about 36 miles to the windward of the HAVANA. A frigate was sent with Colonels Carlton and Howe to reconnoitre the coast for landing. The Admiral having settled the disposition, left that department, as well as the covering of the siege of *Morro-Castle*, to Commodore Kepple with his division from whose abilities and alertness he had every thing to expect. The Admiral went himself with the rest of the fleet off the harbour, to block up the enemy's ships, and in order the more effectually to draw the attention of the enemy that way, took with him all the victualling-ships, store-ships, and transports, whose troops had over night been put in those men of war appointed for covering the landing.

June

June 7th.

The troops were in the flat and other boats at day-light; but as the winds and currents had stragled the transports, it was near seven before they were collected, and about nine, when Captain Hervey, of the Dragon, (who was appointed to command the landing) made the signal from his boat for the descent, which was effected with great regularity, and without any loss, on a little sandy beach between the rivers of *Boconao* and *Cojimar*. The enemy having made a feint appearance of defending themselves from a small breastwork thrown up by an old tower at the entrance of *Boconao River*, but were soon dispersed by the fire from the *Mercury* and *Bonetta*, that were anchored close to the shore by Commodore Keppel for that purpose. The army were mostly on shore by three in the afternoon, and we were advancing along the beach towards the *Morro*, then

then about five miles off, with a thick wood on our left, and the sea on our right : but finding the pass over the river *Cojimar* was obstructed by the castle of that name, which is an old, square stone fortress, with about ten guns, that commanded the pass of that river, on whose banks is a breastwork to the castle, lined with some pieces of cannon also ; and where appeared about 600 men in arms to defend it. The army halted 'till the Dragon went in, and anchored so near as to silence it in less than an hour, and Captain Hervey landed with his marines and took possession of it: the army then immediately passed the river, and advanced within two miles and a half of the *Moro*, laying upon their arms that night, with very heavy rains ; part of them marched along the river, and returned again.

June 8th.

General Elliot took possession of the town of GUANAMACOA, situated in a fine open country,

country, about three miles from the harbour, and about eight miles round it from the HAVANA; having put to flight some of the enemy's horse and foot, that were inclined to defend it.—Lord Albemarle, with that part of the army intended for the siege of the MORRO, kept along the coast with parties that had penetrated into the woods, and through which they got so near the castle of the MORRO as for the engineers to mark the ground for the attack of it. The Admiral was off the entrance of the harbour, where the enemy had fixed a boomb, and and was preparing three large ships to sink in the passage.

June 9th.

The enemy had already sunk two very large men of war, and was preparing a third. Many people were at work at the MORRO, which fort appeared a very irregular fortification towards the sea, but not so to the land, built on a rock that was scarp-
ed

ed 18 or 20 feet down, and had many salient angles heaped with cannon *en barbette*. The east side is regular, with a deep ditch, and the glacis continued by an artificial one to the cliffs on the sea-side.—On the whole, it appeared possible to be attacked (though with some disadvantage) by the sea, providing the ships were not exposed to the fire of the *puntal-fort* and *batteries* on the western side, and that such a diversion from the ships would facilitate our approaches. We began to encamp along the shore, between, *Cojimar* and the *Morro*, having a thick wood between us and the foot of the glacis of the MORRO.

June 10th.

Numbers of oxen and horses were brought in from *Guanamacoa* side, which afforded a pleasing prospect of supplies of that kind: some light canon, stores, and provisions, began to be landed:

The

The enemy had sunk a third man of war in the entrance of their port; and the Admiral sent two ships against a small castle at the entrance of *Chorea-river*, which was soon reduced, and gave our ships a fine watering-place, where part of the marines were landed for its security.

June 11th.

Colonel Carlton attacked and took possession of the heights of the *Cavannas*, where the enemy had cleared away some ground, intending a redoubt. As these heights partly commanded the *Merro*, but entirely the town and harbour; this attack was conducted with that skill and bravery, which Colonel Carlton has manifested on many occasions, and the loss he had in the attack is scarce to be mentioned.

June 12th.

Two hoëtzers were getting on the *Cavan-*
nas to prevent the enemy's shipping from
 C placing

placing themselves to annoy our working parties. Some straglers of the enemy's dragoons, and mounted peasants, lurked about the woods, and took several seamen belonging to our transports, who were plundering and maroding, and which no orders or threats could prevent. Heavy cannon were landing to-day, and heavy work it was to get them over the rocky shore.

June 13th.

The marines were mostly sent down to the Admiral, who had anchored off *Chorera* with the ships. The seamen were employed in cutting us a road through the woods, making fascines and in getting cannon and stores ashore.

June 14th.

Colonel Howe was sent down to *Chorera* side, with about 1800 men, to post themselves on that side of the town in order to divert the enemy on that side, to cut off
their

their communication with the country, and to turn the course of some rivers that went into the town.

June 15th.

Col. Carlton, with Capt. Elphinston, were sent with a flag of truce to deliver a letter to the governor; but he refusing to let those officers deliver it in person, they returned: but it was delivered the next day. —Several mortars came on shore. The hoëtzers were mounted; and the enemy being quiet, it was not thought proper to draw their fire on our working men, whose operations were much retarded by the continual rains.

June 16, 17, 18, and 19th.

These days the rains were not so heavy, nor so continued, and the batteries went on; though want of earth was a great retardment. The seamen were landing the cannon

and stores; and our people worked so laboriously that it sometimes cost us two or three men a-day, who died on the spot from mere heat and fatigue.

June 20th.

The enemy opened some more embrasures on one of the bastions of the *Morro*, from which they fired grape-shot, and much annoyed our people in the woods. The detachment with Gen. Elliot, at *Guanamacoa*, made some excursions about the country, but to little effect, as the enemy would never suffer them to come near.

June 21, 22, 23, and 24th.

The army was obliged to be supplied with water from the ships for want of rains, which was a great distress to us as well as great labour to the navy.—A bomb-battery down by the sea-side was opened the 22d with great success on the *Morro*, having
three

three mortars and twenty royals that kept a continual firing on the enemy ; and was chiefly intended to draw the enemy's fire from the workmen at the battery.—Another battery of four pieces of cannon on our left was proposed by our engineer ; and the hoëtzers were fired the 24th against the ships in the harbour, which obliged them to remove next day.

June 25, 26, and 27th.

As General Keppel, who commanded the siege, had consented to another battery of four guns ; the great one was not to be opened till the other was ready.—Orders were given by the Admiral to prepare the *Cambridge* of 80 guns, the *Dragon* of 74, and *Marlborough* of 74, to go against the *Morro* ; and the *Stirling Castle* of 70, to be under fail to cover the anchoring of those ships : these were ordered to be under the
di-

directions of Captain Hervey, who had offered himself on this occasion, Major Monneypenny who commanded some light infantry surprized about 60 or 70 of the enemy's horse, and took them prisoners.

June 28th.

The batteries employed every one's attention. The cannon were drawing up through the woods towards them, and others mounting on the first.—The *Defiance*, and *Hampton-court* men of war were cruising to the westward of the Havana to reconnoitre the coast, and took a Spanish frigate of 24 guns called the *Vengeance*, and a snow of 18 guns called the *Mars* belonging to the king, that were at anchor in the port *Mariel*, which port proved a very fine one, on a survey that the Admiral directed to be made of it.

June 29th.

The enemy threw over in boats about
600

600 men from the Havana with intent to surprize and burn our batteries; but they were gallantly, and with little loss on our side repulsed by our guards and working parties, leaving about 220 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners: they were mostly Mulatos and Negros, with some seaman.

June 30th.

The batteries, were ready to open, and troops ordered to be under arms next morning at day-light.—We saw the *Dragon*, *Cambridge*, *Marlborough* and *Stirling-Castle* under sail steering towards the *Morro*.

July 1st.

At day-light we opened our batteries, and the enemy returned a very smart fire. As soon as the sea-breeze came in about seven in the morning, the *Cambridge*, *Dragon* and *Marlborough* ran down and placed themselves close to the *Morro-Castle*. The *Stirling-Castle*, TO OUR GREAT SURPRIZE kept

kept at a great distance, without ever endeavouring to go a-head of those ships, or join them, the three ships continued a very warm fire on the enemy, and gave our batteries an uninterrupted opportunity of dismounting most of the enemy's guns to the land, their attention being wholly taken up by the ships, whom they appeared determined to treat as their advantage permitted them; for about noon the *Cambridge* and *Dragon* seemed very much torn to pieces by the fort that was too high, and the *Puntal* and Town-Batteries on the western side who kept a warm fire upon them, and the shells endangered the ships so much, that they were all ordered off about two o'clock in the afternoon, after near seven hours of the hottest fire on both sides I ever saw. The *Dragon* having got so near the fort lay a-ground most of the time when the tide went out. The *Cambridge* was so shattered that had not the *Dragon* and *Marlborough* remained some time longer to cover that

that ship's retreat, she would never have got off.

| | |
|--|----|
| Killed and wounded in the <i>Cambridge</i> | 95 |
| in the <i>Dragon</i> | 53 |
| in the <i>Marlborough</i> | 9 |
| <hr/> | |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Total killed and wounded | 157 |
|--------------------------|-----|

This great loss was much augmented by that of Capt. *Goostree* of the *Cambridge*, killed the first of the action, and is a real one to his country as well as his friends, and who would otherwise have shared that honour and credit which those two gentlemen have reaped, who so fortunately and happily survived him.—Captain *Hervey* sent Captain *Lindsey* of the *Trent*, to command the *Cambridge*, and that young officer's conduct and bravery in the continuance of the engagement fully justified the choice. We continued our fire from the batteries, and brought down their merlins very fast: but the *Morro* now returning to us kept up a resolute, though slower fire with what can-

D

non

non they had left, having great advantage and encouragement from their garrison being constantly relieved by boats from the town; and which, their situation put it out of our power to prevent.

July 2d.

We continued our fire on the castle; but found it would require more cannon against it.

July 3d.

The great battery unfortunately caught fire, and was burnt all but two embrasures, for want of water to extinguish it. Another of three 32 pounders was immediately projected, and guns were got from the ships for that purpose, and even an encrease of batteries was found necessary.

July 4th.

The *Morro* was now found to be *tuffer* work, and the *Spaniards* more resolute than was at first imagined. Our people grew
fatigued

fatigued by the heat and hard labour, and the want of water near them was a sensible distress, and the disappointment of the *Morro's* not being reduced so speedily as at first they were made to hope, helped to depress the spirits of weak and low minds. but we found every want relieved, and amply made up for, by the Admiral's attention; not only to supply every article that could be asked, but by his own sagacity foreseeing, and his precaution providing, every thing we could want. — The 4000 men expected from *America* were much wished for, and *much wanted*; but even this the Admiral lessened our thoughts of, by encamping seamen with us, exclusive of every other labour the ships undertook for us.

July 5, and 6th.

400 Marines were brought to the siege of
the *Morro*, from Col. Howe's party, and 300
D 2 seamen

seamen landed from the ships. The men in general fell down with fevers and fluxes, but few were carried off by them.—There was a demand made for 20,000 sand-bags; and several working tools for the artillery-park: we had recourse again to the men of war, who supplied us with old sails and biscuit-bags, which they made into bags for us.—Several hundred square pieces of old junk and cordage were made by them to serve as mantlets.

July 7th.

There was but little fire against the *Morro* this Day. 32 and 24 pounders were getting on shore from the men-of-war, for raising four other batteries; and it was now hoped the engineers and artillery gentlemen would follow the example of their superiors, by exerting themselves with such emulation as the good effects might soon
be

be felt. General Keppel did every thing that was possible to contribute to this essential point, though he was much weakened by illness and fatigue.

July 8, and 9th.

Several thousand sand-bags, and many hundred mantelets, came on shore from the fleet.—The four-gun-battery on our left had an addition of two guns, and opened with success; as did another of four 32 pounders, which soon slackened the fire of the enemy, and reduced the masonry-work of their walls. Every one was now exerting himself in his different station, and with such zeal as gave fresh hopes to our undertaking, notwithstanding the melancholy scene of the infinite numbers of sick, and the apprehensions of the approaching hurricane-season. Col. Howe, whose activity and indefatigableness was ever attentive and watchful every where,
pro-

proposed to the Admiral a battery of sea-mortars, and the guns of one of the men of war against the *Puntal*, from an eminence on the *Chorera* side. This proposal was immediately agreed to, and orders given for the number of seamen required to build these batteries, and to carry every necessary up to them.

July 10, 11, 12.

The 10th the fire of the enemy was rather superior to ours, as they were very brisk in remounting their cannon, and had many slaves at work. The 11th and 12th we were getting more batteries up. —The Jamaica fleet came in under the convoy of Commodore Douglas, in their way to England.

July 13th.

We opened a four-gun-battery of 32 pounders, fought by seamen, and commanded

manded by Capt. Lindsey. This annoyed the enemy very much, and a more constant and heavy fire was kept on the castle than had ever been.—Our sickness encreased so much, that we were obliged to reduce our out-guards, and contract our own posts.

July 14, and 15th.

These days the batteries kept a continual fire on the fort. Our powder and ammunition grew short, but the men of war supplied us constantly with all kinds, and were employed in making wadds, filling cartridges with powder for us.—The ditch of the *Morro* was reported to be sounded, and found to be entirely cleared of the rubbish : this gave us an idea to purchase cotton bags from the Jamaica fleet, which was thought would help to fill the ditch upon an emergency, or in the room of wool-facks to carry on our approaches on the glacis,
as

as we were to work all above ground. We received more seamen from the fleet, ours falling down daily.

July 16, 17, and 18th.

Above 600 of these cotton bags were purchased and sent on shore to the stone-redoubt near the *Morro*. But upon reconnoitering the ditch, and finding it 70, 80, 90 feet deep, and above 40 broad, the thoughts of filling it (otherwise than by a mine) was found impracticable; therefore miners were put to work: many were collected from the men-of-war, and soon buried themselves in the walls. The 18th the enemy made a sally from the town, on Col. Howe's side, and, by surprizing an advanced guard, spiked up our three-gun-battery; but was obliged to retreat so precipitately, that they could not get at the two mortars. — They carried off a subaltern officer who had the guard in the battery, and a few men;

men; but these guns were soon blown by the gunner of the *Dragon*, and plaid against the town immediately again. The Jamaica fleet sailed for England this day.

July 19, 20, and 21st.

We made approaches up to the glacis, and carried on a sap towards the counterescarp.—The 20th, made a lodgment on the breast of the glacis.—Got possession of the covered-way, and had our miners well advanced under the north-east bastion of the fort.—We received little interruption from the enemy these days, who only kept a few marksmen at work with their musquetry, which was returned by ours.

July 22d.

But this day the enemy had got over about 1200 men from the town, and attacked our advanced posts at day-break;

E

but

but as they were discovered by the centinels and the alarm given, the brigade on duty, under brigadier Carlton, received them so warmly, that the enemy (who were without officers) soon gave way, and as soon were drove on every side into the water, and to their boats that had remained.—These poor wretches, composed of militia-natives, mulatos, negros, and some seamen, left above 400 dead upon the spot, many wounded, and about 70 prisoners.—A great cannonading succeeded their defeat, by which we lost some few men that had pursued too closely, and too openly. However the killed and wounded on our side were too few to mention on such an occasion, except Brigadier Carlton, who was wounded by a small shot in the arm, which broke the bone, and deprived us of the use of that skilful officer at a time when he was most wanted.—This party

party of the enemy behaved with great treachery, asking quarter, seeming to surrender themselves, and then stabbing our officers and men as they advanced to receive them. A flag of truce was sent in, and this was complained of: they took the opportunity to desire to bury their dead, which was granted.

July 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27th.

The miners went on uninterruptedly, and added another chamber or two; but our people were now so reduced by sickness, that we had but a melancholy prospect; and the great want of water, which, as it was supplied by the men of war, (who were themselves equally reduced) made it very tedious to supply the great quantity requisite for such numbers: this, together with the great heats, helped very much to deject the people.

The

The returns were now near 5000 men unfit for duty, and officers more in comparison; and the fleet, I am told, had above 3000.—Neither of us any fresh provisions to nourish recovering men; so that their weakness exceeded their first disorder. We were told that the Admiral had found out a very secure harbour in *Maríel* against the approaching hurricane season, and only six leagues to the leeward of us.

July 28th and 29th.

At day light the 28th we gave an alarm to the fort, to discover their line of fire; but the greatest joy was given to the troops by the arrival of part of the North-American-Forces under the convoy of the *Intrepid*, a 64 gun ship, though they had had the misfortune in the passage through the old Streights to have a

40 gun ship of war and six transports run a-shore and were lost; but happily all the people were saved, and encamped on those keys; for whom the Admiral dispatched away frigates that very morning.—1400 men under Brigadier Burton were landed on the western side to reinforce those posts under Col. Howe, scarce able before from sickness to defend themselves, had they been attacked regularly.

July 30th.

About two in the afternoon, our mines were successfully sprung (one only failed) and herein Col. Mackeller, the chief engineer shewed great skill. The enemy either did not imagine it had effect, or else was not alert enough in defence of the breach made, and which Gen. Keppel ordered immediatly to be stormed. Our people entered the fort
with

with a coolness and intrepidity, that would alone have daunted a more resolute enemy, and perhaps was the occasion of that feeble resistance we found; for they gave way on every side as our people advanced. The Marquis de Gonfales commander of a man of war, &c. second in command in the fort, fell bravely endeavouring to animate and rally his people. Don Lewis de Velasquez also Captain of the Reina man of war, soon after shared the same fate endeavouring to defend the colours of the fort, round which he had made a breast work, and had collected about 100 men, who soon fled and left him to that stroke he seemed to invite and wish for; for being shot through the breast he fell, offering his sword to the conquerors. Confusion and fright ensued, and as much slaughter; for near 400 of the enemy fell by the sword; as many more taken
prisoners

prisoners to whom the soldiers had generously given quarter, though no ways obliged by the rules of war.—This half hour determined the fall of this important fortification, with only the loss of 10 or 11 men on our side.—English colours were soon flying on the fort, that were welcomed by the loud huzzas of all the rejoiced army and navy.—A parley ensued, and Don Lewis de Valasquez (not yet dead) was at his own request sent to breath out his last at the *Havana*, when he expired a day after, leaving a name behind, and a character that justly merited admiration and esteem from his opposites as respect and love from his confederates.

July 31st.

The Spaniards now aimed all their fire at the *Morro*, to prevent our making use of it as a battery against the *Puntal* or *Town*. In this they succeeded, having very soon
thrown

thrown down the bastions that faced the harbour.—In this fort was found 93 pieces of cannon almost all brass, and most of them damaged.—The fort was a heap of ruins, and scarce any moving from the number of cannon and carriages.

Aug. 1st.

We were now preparing our batteries on the *Cabanna's* hills, where about 40 pieces of heavy cannon were to be placed with 12 mortars, 6 hoëtzers, and other small cohorns &c. as the most effectual method to put an end at once to the struggles of the city: but for this we were in great want of plank for plat-forms; more guns from the ships; ammunition and stores of every kind, and also for more men from the men of war to fight some of these batteries, all which was as chearfully and as speedily supplied us from the navy, although those gentlemen were
in

in full as bad a situation as ourselves, and their people quite reduced with our heavy work; yet this did not dismay them, or slacken their assistance to us: And here I must acknowledge, that never did appear so much harmony between the two corps; the Admiral making it a point to facilitate every undertaking, and supply every want, and was most successfully seconded by that brave and very active officer Commodore Keppel, for whose and vigilance the besieging army must own themselves much indebted.—We were to day entertained by the blazing of all the villages and and out-houses on the other side that could shelter the enemy's parties: this was executed by Brigadier Burton and Brigadier Howe, who again took possession of *Jesus del Monte*, in sight of a numerous party of the enemy's horse and foot-militia. A large merchant ship was blown up by light'ning in the harbour.

F

Aug.

Aug. 2d.

This morning part of the second division of the troops from New-York arrived; but they had fallen in with three French men of war and some frigates in their passage, who took five or six transports with about 500 men: a great loss at this time; but would have been much greater had the French acted with vigour and judgment.

Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th.

All these days we were employed in finishing the batteries on the *Cavannes* hill; carrying cannon and stores to them; and as plank was wanted, the Admiral directed one of the prize frigates to be immediately ripped up, which supply'd us with platforms. Her very beams being sawed up.—Water was kept constantly passing from the other side in vessels to us at the expence of the lives of many poor seamen,
who

who were obliged to be day and night filling for the navy as well as for us. Some men of war were sent down with many transports to *Mareille*, who for want of men were not able to be longer ventured on this most open and frightful coast, and where the Spaniards, as well as West-Indians, expressed their surprize and dread at seeing such a fleet ride so long in such a season.—I will not mention any more the melancholy situation we were in, but veil over so serious and so shocking a scene, by the glorious close of this very long, very fatiguing, and very destructive siege.—The 10th, as our batteries were all compleat, Lord Albemarle summoned the city to surrender, but the Governor refused.

August 11th.

At day-break the enemy was saluted from the *Cavannes* hill, which consisted

F 2

of

of 43 pieces of cannon, 12 mortars, &c. Three of these batteries were fought by seamen, who soon silenced the *Puntal*, and made a practicable breach in it. About noon the enemy was near silenced on every battery; and about three in the afternoon, flags of truce were thrown out from all quarters of the town; a parley beat, and firing ceased. The Gov. then sent the Town-major and other officers to our head quarters, with proposals for 24 hours cessation of arms, in order to fix upon articles of capitulation. This was agreed to by the Admiral and General; and after some messages *pro & con*,

August 12, 13, 14, and 15th.

The morning of the 13th produced those articles of capitulation which gave us possession of the town and port of the *Havana*, with 180 miles eastward of the
to-

town; and all that tract of Land to the westward which terminates the island of Cuba on that side. Nine ships of the line, of 74 and 64 guns, and two very large ones on the stocks, near compleat; about 25 loaded merchant-ships; near three millions of dollars belonging to the King and Royal Company; about 600 pieces of cannon in the town and forts; great magazines of stores and merchandizes of all kinds. But the most grateful at this time was, that it furnished us with *fresh provisions, rest, and shelter*, for the *many thousands poor sick wretches* we had in in our camp and hospital-ships, all mouldering away for want of nourishment when their disorders had left them. Our battalion is so weak that we have not above 150 men fit for duty.—I am told the navy is as badly off.—Our loss of killed and wounded is very trifling, *in* comparison of that of the enemy. Theirs
amounts

amounts to upwards of 6000 killed and dead of their wounds since, and of sicknesses.—Our men of war are now going into the harbour, notwithstanding the enemy's three ships sunk (and one of the company's ships overset) at the entrance. English colours are flying on board all the Spanish ships, which is as pleasing and reviving a prospect to us, as I hope it will prove a glorious and beneficial acquisition to England.

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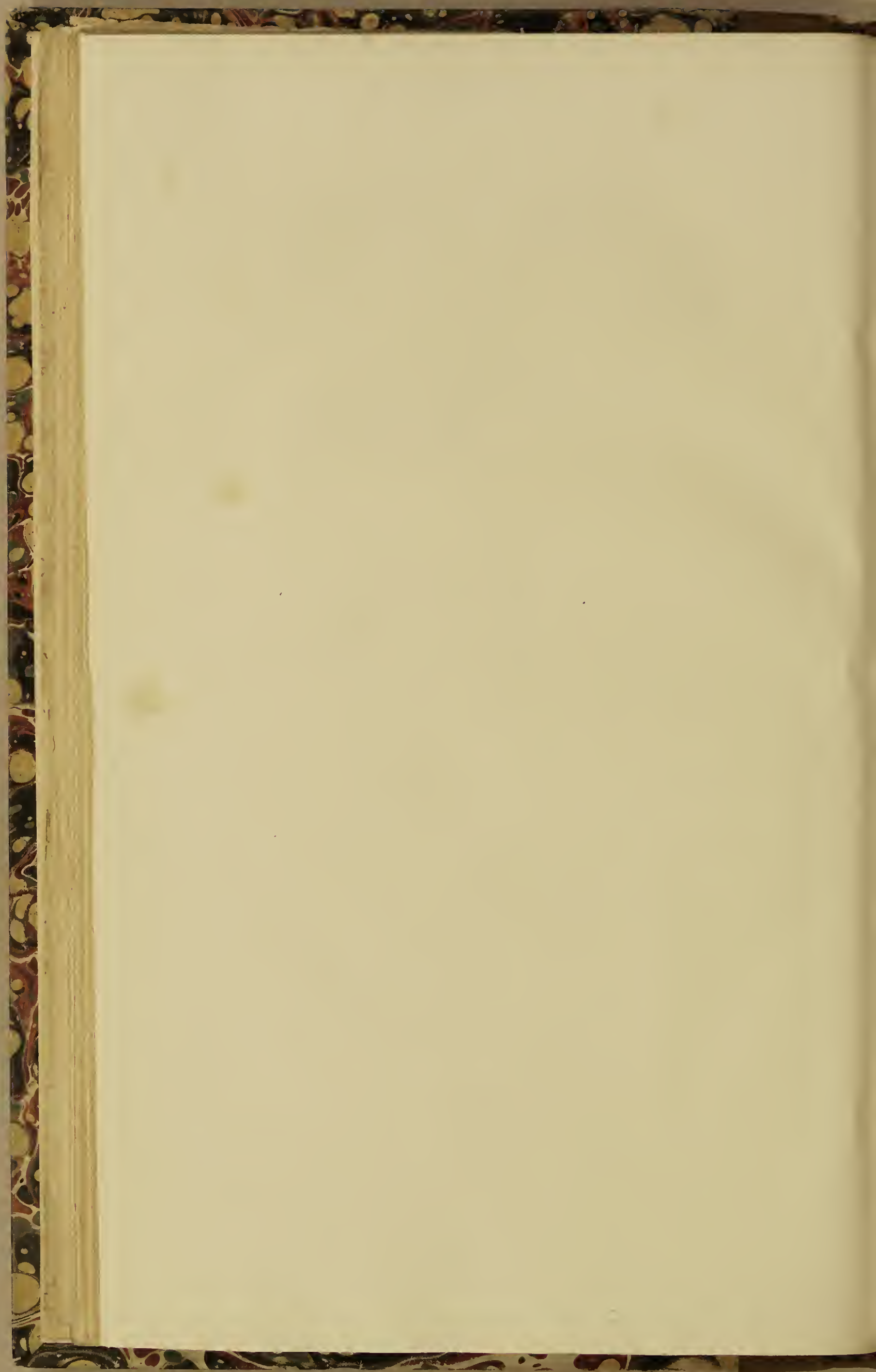
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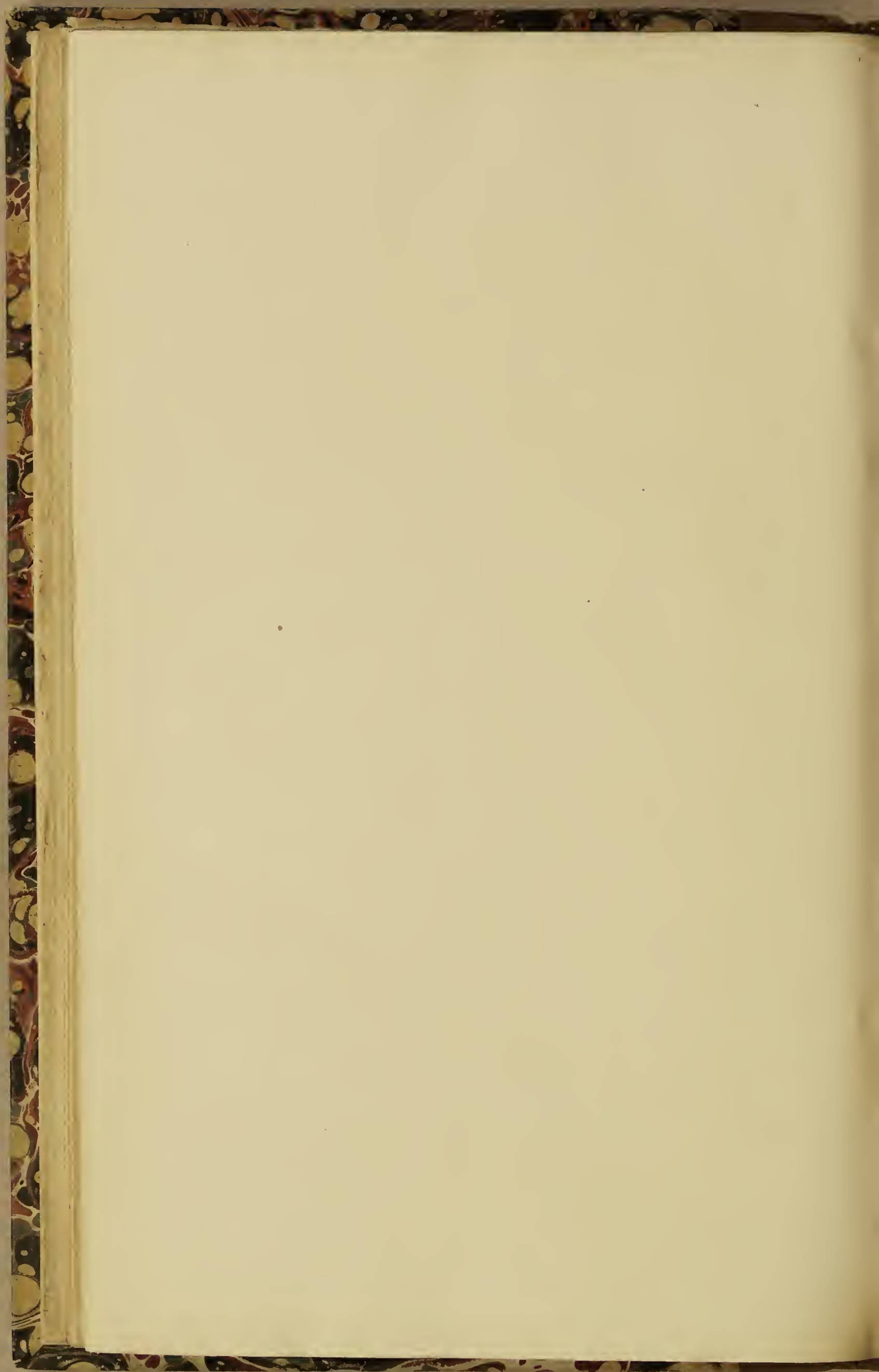
- 1 Where his Majesty's troops first landed,
June 7, 1762,
- 2 The march of the army immediately
after landing,
- 3 His Majesty's ship Dragon against Co-
jimar,
- 4 Where the army first encamped,
- 5 Where the cannons and stores were
landed,
- 6 The batteries against the Morro,
- 7 The Dragon, Cambridge, and Marl-
brough, against the Morro,
- 8 The bombs against the Puntal,
- 9 His Majesty's ship Bellisle against
Chorera Fort,
- 10 The batteries on the west-side against
the Puntal,
- 11 The batteries on the Cavannes hill,
- 12 The hoëtzers against the shipping,
- 13 Three Spanish men of war sunk,
- 14 One Company's ship overfet,
- 15 The chain and bomb,

16 The

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- 16 The Spanish Admiral and fleet,
- 17 Two ships on the stocks,
- 18 Sir George Pocock with the men of
war and transports,
- 19 Commodore Keppel with the men of
war and transports,
- 20 Camp at the water-mills,
- 21 Fortified houses,
- 22 Head quarters.





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